## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Guillermo Ramos-Perez,

No. CV-16-00813-PHX-DLR

10 Petitioner,

**ORDER** 

11 v.

Charles L Ryan, et al.,

Respondents.

Before the Court is Petitioner Guillermo Ramos-Perez's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and United States Magistrate Judge David K. Duncan's Report and Recommendation (R&R). (Docs. 1, 14.) The R&R recommends that the Court deny the Petition. The Magistrate Judge advised the parties that they had fourteen days to file objections to the R&R and that failure to file timely objections could be considered a waiver of the right to obtain review of the R&R. (Doc. 14 at 6 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 72; *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003)). Petitioner did not file objections, which relieves the Court of its obligation to review the R&R. *See Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d at 1121; *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985) ("[Section 636(b)(1)] does not . . . require any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3) ("The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge's disposition that has been properly objected to."). The Court has nonetheless reviewed the R&R and finds that it is well-taken. The Court will accept

the R&R and deny the Petition. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (stating that the district court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate"); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3) ("The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.").

IT IS ORDERED that Magistrate Judge Duncan's R&R (Doc. 14) is ACCEPTED. Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a Certificate of Appealability and leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal are **DENIED** because the dismissal of the Petition is justified by the waiver contained in the plea agreement of all non-jurisdictional claims and reasonable jurists would not find the ruling debatable.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall terminate this case.

Dated this 27th day of April, 2017.

Douglas L. Rayes
United States District Judge